

The Employment Law Firm
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Attorney for Plaintiff

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

LAWRENCE J. KANSKY	:	
	:	
Plaintiff	:	
	:	CIVIL ACTION – LAW
-v-	:	
	:	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
LUZERNE COUNTY, LUZERNE	:	
COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT	:	
and LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF	:	
BRIAN SZUMSKI, Individually and in: his Official Capacity	:	
	:	
Defendants	:	NO. 20-42

SECOND AMENDED COMPLAINT

NOW comes the Plaintiff, LAWRENCE J. KANSKY, by his attorney, Cynthia L. Pollick, Esquire, and files the following Second Amended Complaint against Defendants and avers as follows:

1. Plaintiff, LAWRENCE J. KANSKY, is competent adult individual who resides in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.
2. Defendant, LUZERNE COUNTY, is a governmental entity with a principal office at 200 North River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

3. Defendant, LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, is a governmental entity with a principal office at 200 North River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

4. Defendant, LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF BRIAN SZUMSKI, is the Sheriff for Luzerne County with a principal office at 200 North River Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.

5. At all times hereto, Defendant SHERIFF BRIAN SZUMSKI, was an official policymaker and made the official decision to revoke Plaintiff's License to Carry a Firearm, retaliate against him for his free speech, failed to provide due process and violated Plaintiff's Second Amendment rights.

6. At all times material hereto, Defendant BRIAN SZUMSKI was a servant, agent, and/or employee of Defendant LUZERNE COUNTY, and was acting under color of state law when he engaged in official policy, custom, and decision to violate Plaintiff's First Amendment right of Free Speech, Second Amendment, and the 14th Amendment rights.

7. Defendant, LUZERNE COUNTY and LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, failed to train its officials and personnel not to retaliate against a citizen who engaged in free speech, to provide due process and adhere to the Constitution and Bill of Rights regarding the License to Carry a Firearm.

8. Defendant, LUZERNE COUNTY and LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT, have acquiesced in all actions taken by its public officials and personnel since they have knowledge of the same yet have refused to remedy the situation.

JURISDICTION

9. This suit is brought and jurisdiction lies based on a federal question. 28 U.S.C. § 1331. This suit is brought pursuant to the 42 U.S.C. § 1983 for constitutional violations of Plaintiff's rights pursuant to the First, Second and Fourteenth Amendments.

COUNT I **FIRST AMENDMENT RETALIATION** **PLAINTIFF V. DEFENDANTS**

10. Paragraphs 1-9 above are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein at length.

11. Plaintiff, LAWRENCE J. KANSKY, is a citizen who possessed a License to Carry a Firearm Permit No. 34728 issued by DEFENDANT LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT.

12. On or about May 21, 2019, Plaintiff called 911 several times regarding the need for assistance related to an injured raccoon that was located near 72 W. North Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, starting at 5:37

am and continued to do so during the next 8 hours with absolutely no response from law enforcement.

13. On or about May 21, 2019, after waiting 8 hours for assistance from law enforcement, Plaintiff used his legally issued firearm to shoot at a raccoon, which was suffering, injured, possibly had rabies or other diseases, which was a potential danger to the public.

14. On or about June 3, 2019, Plaintiff was charged with two (2) counts of recklessly engaging another person, disorderly conduct and unlawful acts concerning taking of furbearers.

15. On or about June 26, 2019, Plaintiff spoke out to a local media outlets, including the Citizen's Voice newspaper, related to the charges that were filed against him. <https://www.citizensvoice.com/news/lawyer-charged-for-raccoon-mercy-killing-1.2501354>

16. Specifically, Plaintiff stated that "when a wild animal is wounded, they are very dangerous animal" and admitted that he shot the injured and dying raccoon. Additionally, Plaintiff stated publicly as a citizen that "I shot it to put it out of its misery and to protect the public".

17. Plaintiff was protesting the fact that he was charged, and the entire article surrounded the lack of police response since it describes how Plaintiff waited and called 911 several times seeking assistance to no avail.

18. Plaintiff described for the media how the raccoon made “crying noises” and that the raccoon had “completely crushed” legs and that “[w]hen a wild animal is wounded, they are a very dangerous animal”.

19. Additionally, Plaintiff told the media that “[e]verything I did, I made as safe as I was trained to do”, nonetheless, the police charged him criminally anyway.

20. The fact that Plaintiff’s comments were published shows the community was interested in a “[l]awyer charged for raccoon mercy killing”.
<https://www.citizensvoice.com/news/lawyer-charged-for-raccoon-mercy-killing-1.2501354>

21. The very next day, June 27, 2019, Defendant LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF BRIAN SZUMSKI revoked Plaintiff’s License to Carry a Firearm without any pre or post due process and in violation of the Second Amendment, which provides all citizens with the right to bear arms in retaliation for having spoken as a citizen to the local press.

22. Additionally, Defendant LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF BRIAN SZUMSKI threatened that criminal charges would be filed against Plaintiff if he did not relinquish his License to Carry a Firearm within five (5) days.

23. On July 3, 2019, Plaintiff relinquished his License to Carry a Firearm to Defendant LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF’S DEPARTMENT.

24. On or about December 15, 2019, Plaintiff received the esteemed Animal Rights Award from Tracy's Hope Hospice and Animal Rescue for his brave actions of protecting himself and the community from a wild and dangerous animal.

25. Defendants were aware of Plaintiff's protected activities and retaliated against him causing him mental anxiety, stress and sleeplessness, and a continued campaign of harassment for having exercised his constitutional right to bear arms and exercise free speech.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks all remedies available pursuant to U.S.C. § 1983, including but not limited to compensatory damages, emotional distress, and punitive damages against Individual Defendants only, attorney fees and costs, pre- and post- interest, delay damages and any other relief that a jury finds fit.

COUNT II
**FACIAL AND AS APPLIED CHALLENGE TO DEFENDANTS'
POLICY OF REVOCATION OF A LICENSE TO CARRY
A FIREARM IS VAGUE AND OVERLY BROAD
PLAINTIFF V. DEFENDANTS**

26. Plaintiff, KANSKY, hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs one (1) through twenty-five (25) above as if set forth herein at length.

27. Defendants' policy that revokes a licensed firearm is vague since it does not define "a person whose character/reputation indicates a danger to public safety".

28. Defendants' revocation of a licensed firearm policy fails to put citizens on notice of what consists "a person whose character/reputation indicates a danger to public safety" and provides insufficient standards for enforcement of such policy.

29. Defendants' revocation of a licensed firearm policy is vague when citizens must guess at its meaning for revocation.

30. Defendants' revocation of a licensed firearm policy is facially overbroad since it does not provide any guidelines of what consists "a person whose character/reputation indicates a danger to public safety" and does not state that a criminal conviction is required before revoking a citizen's license to carry a firearm.

31. Defendants' letter revoking Plaintiff's license to carry a firearm did not provide any evidence or notice of why his license to carry a firearm was revoked.

32. Defendants' revocation of a licensed firearm policy may cause people to refrain from speaking to the media about being wrongfully

criminally charged if Defendants' policy causes not only him, but others to stop defending oneself against wrongfully brought criminal charges.

33. Defendants' revocation of a licensed firearm policy reaches too much expression that is protected by the Constitution since Plaintiff was speaking to the media about being wrongfully criminally charged.

34. Defendants' revocation of a licensed firearm policy sweeps too much expression since it allows Defendants to revoke a citizen's license to carry a firearm without a criminal conviction of a dangerous act.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks all remedies available pursuant to U.S.C. § 1983, including but not limited to reinstatement of Plaintiff's License to Carry a Firearm, compensatory damages, emotional distress, and punitive damages against Individual Defendants only, attorney fees and costs, pre- and post-interest, delay damages and any other relief that a jury finds fit.

COUNT III

**VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS
AS-APPLIED CHALLENGE LUZERNE COUNTY POLICY ON
REVOCATION OF A LICENSE TO CARRY A FIREARM
PLAINTIFF V. DEFENDANTS**

35. Plaintiff, KANSKY, hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs one (1) through thirty-four (34) above as if set forth herein at length.

36. Defendants did not have good cause to revoke Plaintiff's License to Carry Firearm because Plaintiff had not been convicted of the alleged crimes he was charged with that occurred on or about May 21, 2019.

37. The alleged crimes did not have any victims.

38. Plaintiff was not accused of committing violent acts against any person.

39. None of the charges filed were felonies.

40. Defendants did absolutely no investigation into whether Plaintiff was a "danger to public safety".

41. Plaintiff graduated with Honors from University of Baltimore with his Juris Doctorate and was admitted to practice law in Pennsylvania in October 31, 2011.

42. Being a practicing lawyer with no public history of discipline, Plaintiff did not have the character or reputation that he would act in a manner dangerous to public safety or he never would have received his license to practice law because he is law abiding citizen.

43. Plaintiff has never been convicted of a violent act.

44. Plaintiff's possession of a firearm is for protection of hearth, home and self-defense.

45. Plaintiff has been married for several years and is a religious man.

46. On June 27, 2019, Plaintiff had been a licensed lawyer for over 7 ½ years, and to achieve that license from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he had to undergo an extensive background check.

47. By being admitted to the practice of law, Plaintiff proves that he is not violent or dangerous.

48. Plaintiff is no different than any other law-abiding citizen and poses no threat to society.

49. Defendants had a policy and custom that allowed Defendant LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF BRIAN SZUMSKI to revoke Plaintiff's License to Carry a Firearm without giving due process for the alleged reason that "[a] person whose character/reputation indicates danger to public safety" without any proof nor a criminal conviction along with others.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks all remedies available pursuant to U.S.C. § 1983, including but not limited to reinstatement of Plaintiff's License to Carry a Firearm, compensatory damages, emotional distress, and punitive damages against Individual Defendants only, attorney fees and costs, pre- and post-interest, delay damages and any other relief that a jury finds fit.

COUNT IV
VIOLATION OF PLAINTIFF'S DUE PROCESS RIGHTS
PLAINTIFF V. DEFENDANTS

50. Plaintiff, KANSKY, hereby incorporates by reference paragraphs one (1) through forty-nine (49) above as if set forth herein at length.

51. Through the Second Amendment, Plaintiff had a property right to his License to Carry a Firearm.

52. Prior to Plaintiff's revocation of his License to Carry a Firearm, Defendants were required to provide due process, which included notice, explanation of the evidence against him and an opportunity to rebut the same.

53. Defendants never provided that pre-deprivation due process nor provided any post-deprivation relief.

54. No post-deprivation process would remedy Plaintiff's pre-deprivation.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks all remedies available pursuant to Section 1983 and Second Amendment, including but not limited to reinstatement of Plaintiff's License to Carry a Firearm, emotional distress, punitive damages against individuals only, injunction against future acts, attorney fees and costs, pre- and post- interest, and delay damages.

COUNT V
UNCONSTITUTIONAL POLICY IN VIOLATION OF
PLAINTIFF'S SECOND AMENDMENT RIGHTS
PLAINTIFF V. DEFENDANTS

55. Paragraphs 1-54 above are incorporated herein by reference as if fully set forth herein at length.

56. LUZERNE COUNTY and LUZERNE COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT has a policy that allows for the revocation of citizens' License to Carry a Firearm without giving due process using the alleged reason that "[a] person whose character/reputation indicates danger to public safety" without any proof nor a criminal conviction.

57. This policy falls within the core of the Second Amendment; and therefore, must be stricken.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff seeks the elimination of said policy as unconstitutional and an injunction ceasing the implementation of said policy, attorney fees and costs.

A jury trial is demanded on all claims.

By: s/ Cynthia L. Pollick
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Cynthia L Pollick, Esquire, hereby certifies that on May 8, 2020, she served a copy of Plaintiffs' Second Amended Complaint on Defendants by serving a copy via ECF on Defendants:

Sean P. McDonough, Esquire
Dougherty, Leventhal & Price, LLP
75 Glenmaura National Blvd.
Moosic PA 18507